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ARCHEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

Explorations in the Delaware Valley.—Mr. H. C. Mercer has made the following report to the department of Archeology and Paleontology of the University of Pennsylvania, on the progress of field work.

The study of the ancient argillite quarries at Gaddis' Run, Bucks County, Pa., discovered May 22, 1893, and bearing directly on the problem of the antiquity of Man in Eastern North America, is of great importance, because

(*a*) These quarries, unlike the jasper mines in the Delaware Valley, recently proved to be the work of modern Indians, are workings by some ancient people in *argillite* (metamorphosed slate with conchoidal fracture), the same stone with which numerous observers assert that Man living on the lower Delaware, at the time of the melting of the great glacier, made his rude implements; because

(*b*) Granting that glacial man, obtaining his material either at this first outcrop of the rock on the right river bank above his habitat, or from erratic ice-born masses in the river bed, chipped argillite implements at Trenton 7 to 10,000 years ago, we may here learn whether the quarries were the work of the modern Indian, or of an older race —of a stone chipper ignorant of stone polishing, (Paleolithic Man), or of a stone chipper who could also polish stone, (Neolithic Man), and because

(*c*) The quarries, if the work of the Neolithic Indian, may show us to what extent the use of argillite was continued into recent times, and whether, as at the jasper quarries of Durham, Vera Cruz, Macungie and Saucon Creek, the chipped refuse is scattered with " wasters " or blocked out blades resembling in form the supposed more ancient specimens found in the glacial gravel at Trenton.

The sum of $19.25 of the $25 subscribed for exploration by the Board since the last meeting of the American Committee, has thus far resulted in the ascertaining by shafts of the extent of the quarried area, the mapping of the 19 ancient pits and 12 workshops, the study of the quality and fracture of the native stone, the cleaning out of one of the pits and trenching of 2 refuse heaps by shaft A, 21 feet by 15 feet 7 inches by 7 feet deep, and shaft G, 28 feet by 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches deep, discovering 279 chipped leaf-shaped forms and

145 hammer stones, 4 fire sites, and 6 large blocks pecked upon their sides to split with the grain.

The method of quarrying, probably without digging implements, and of fracturing the loose masses without fire, has been studied, while many conditions bearing on the relation of the place to the neighboring river beaches, other possible quarries and the Indian village site at Lower Black's Eddy remain to be examined.

As yet no positive relic of the modern Indian (unless we except 3 hammer stones with pecked sides) has been found, though nothing suggests the labor of a race more ancient, nor intimates that the chipped forms, which have not yet been compared with the Trenton specimens, were finished implements.

The International Congress of Pre-Historic Archeology and Anthropology held its Eleventh session at Moscow Russia, August, 22–30, 1892.

The papers read were as follows:

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY IN THEIR RELATION TO PRIMITIVE MAN.—On the composition of the quaternary deposits of Russia and their relation to the works resulting from the activity of prehistoric man, *S. Nikitine.*——A review of the post tertiary deposits in connection with the finding of traces of prehistoric culture in the north and east of European Russia, *Th. Tschernyshev.*——Remarks on the caverns of Oural, *O. Clerc.*——On the remains of a paleolithic epoch in the neighborhood of Krasnoïarsk gouv. de Ienisséisk, Siberia. *J. Savenkov.*——The Russian steppes, ancient and modern, *W. Dokontchaïev.*——On the remains of *Ursus spelœus* and of a fossil *Ovibos* found in Russia, *D. Anoutchine.*

PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY (except Kourganes and Goroditchtschés). ——A comparison of the primitive industries of France and Asia, *G. Chauvet.*——The latest conclusions concerning prehistoric archeology in Bohemia and its relations with eastern Europe, *Lübor Niederle.*——A study of the barbarian sculptures belonging to the Visigoth epoch in middle France, *C. Barriere—Flavy.*——On nephrite, *Count Cassini.*——On the questionable objects of nephrite found in the Oural *O. Clerc.*——Marks of gnawings on paleolithic and neolithic bones, *Prince Poutfatine.*——The paleolithic epoch in the neighborhood of Novgorod, *B. Pèrèdolsky.*

KOURGANES AND GORODITCHTSCHES.—Goroditchtschés of bones in northern Russia, *A. Spitzine.*——Deposits of stone implements in the district of Jarausk, gouv. de Viatka, *P. Krotov.*——The "Jalnik" of

Iuriévo, in the district of Borowitchi, gouv. de Novgorod, *B. Pèrèdolsky.*——On the shield cups of the ancient Scythians, *N. Brandebourg.*

ANTHROPOLOGY.—The question of race in Anthropology, *M. Topinard.*——Brain weights of individuals of various Causcasian tribes, *N. Guiltchenko.*——European races and the Aryan question, *Kollman.*——Notes on some skulls, artificially deformed, found in Russia, *D. Anoutchine.*

PREHISTORIC ETHNOGRAPHY.—Contributions to the prehistoric ethnography of central and northeastern Russia, *J. Smirnov.*——Vestiges of Paganism in the region between the headwaters of the Oka and the Don, *N. Troïtzky.*——Notes on the questions;—1. Of the co-existing customs of sepulture and incineration. 2. Of certain stone statues called "Kamennya baby," *A. Ivanovsky.*——What is the oldest race in Russia? *A. Bogdanov.*